

shall be protected, whilst all who are seduced into the army of our Dictator, shall be treated as enemies. We shall want from you nothing but food for our army, and for this you shall always be paid in cash the full value. It is the settled policy of our tyrants to deceive you in regard to the policy and character of our Government and people. These tyrants fear the example of free institutions, and constantly endeavor to misrepresent our purposes, and inspire you with hatred for your republican brethren of the American Union. Give us but the opportunity to undeceive you, and you will soon learn that all the representations of Paredes were false, and were only made to induce you to consent to the establishment of a despotic Government.

In your struggle for liberty, with the Spanish Monarchy, thousands of our countrymen risked their lives and shed their blood in your defence. Our own Commodore, the gallant Porter, maintained in triumph your flag upon the ocean, and our Government was the first to acknowledge your independence. With pride and pleasure we enrolled your name on the list of independent Republics, and sincerely desired that you might in peace and prosperity enjoy all the blessings of free government. Success on the part of your tyrants against the army of the Union is impossible; but if they could succeed, it would only be to enable them to fill your town with their soldiers, eating out your substance, and harassing you with still more grievous taxation. Already they have abolished the liberty of the press, as the first step towards the introduction of that Monarchy, which it is their real purpose to proclaim and establish.

Mexicans! we must treat as enemies and overthrow the tyrants who, whilst they have wronged and insulted us, have deprived you of your liberty; but the Mexican people who remain neutral during the contest, shall be protected against their military despots, by the Republican Army of the Union.

Z. TAYLOR,  
Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Com'g.

## WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, Aug. 7, 1846.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.

The Editor of the Journal has been absent, during the present week.

### A FALSEHOOD.

We understand that a report is in circulation to the effect that we have refused to print certain handbills for E. D. Walker, which appeared on the eve of the election. Let some might believe the report, we take the earliest opportunity to say emphatically that the handbills alluded to, were never sent to this office at all, and we do now pronounce the assertion a base falsehood.

### THE RESULT.

On yesterday the die was cast in North Carolina. How the result has been decided is a matter which will require a week more, at least, to tell. At present we can only express our sincere and profound hope, that the verdict rendered up by the people, on the 6th of August, 1846, has been a spontaneous outburst of the freemen of our beloved Old North State, in favor of those principles for which we have ever been found battling. But be the verdict what it may, we must abide the decision of an honest people. If we are beaten, it will only show us the necessity of entering anew the political field, with new vigor and a more resolute determination to diffuse and instill political truths into the minds of the people. The cause of Democracy, if delayed in its triumph now, can never be prostrated. Men may change—but principles cannot; and sooner or later North Carolina must and will be found enrolled under the same banner with her sister States. But, our success at this crisis is doubtful. We may have fought a severe conflict, and won new laurels. Our opponents may have carried their point: they may have gained the victory and elected their Graham; but they dare not and will not boast. We must look to the next two years to consummate our success; and during that time, we must be diligently and faithfully at work at our post, if we wish to see the old maxim verified "that right will triumph over wrong." We hope our Democratic friends will not despair of redeeming North Carolina from Federal thralldom; she is honest, and will abandon her erroneous course, sooner or later! Whether for weal or for woe, the 6th of August has been decided, we cannot say. We will patiently await the result.

### CONGRESS.

The Senate passed, on the 1st inst., the Constitutional Treasury bill, and also the Naval appropriation bill.

The House has passed the Warehousing bill, in the same form in which it passed the Senate, with the exception of its title.

In the Senate, on the 3d inst., the bill providing for the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands was taken up, and after making several amendments, passed.

**VETO OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.**—The President vetoed the above bill on the 3d inst.—The Table containing the amount of appropriations, has been unavoidably crowded out of to-day's paper. The Union says:—

"The President this day returned to the House, with his objections, the bill 'making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers.' We give the message in another column, together with the debate which followed, and which has not yet terminated. 'The bill itself—and all matters connected with the principle which it involves—were discussed, the reader will recollect, for several weeks, in the spring, when the subject was under consideration. An effort was made by Mr. Boyd to bring the House, by means of the previous question, to a direct vote on the question of 'reconsideration,' presented by the constitution of the United States. The effort failed; and the debate, in the meanwhile, precluded the transaction of other business. Prominent amongst this is the subject of treasury bill."

### CURTSES.

Management made by using Fall Cir-

Judge Pearson,  
Baily,  
Manly,  
Baile,  
Settle,  
Dick,  
Caldwell

**THE NEW REVENUE TARIFF BILL.**—We hail the final passage of this Bill through both Houses of Congress as a grand and glorious triumph of the free trade principles of America. Every artifice and means that could be commanded, were brought to bear against it. But, notwithstanding all this, and the treachery of the Democratic Senator from North Carolina, the bill has triumphed and become the law of the land. The House of Representatives concurred in the Senate's amendment, and the President affixed his signature to it on the 30th July, 1846. It goes into operation on the 1st of December next.

GEORGE M. DALLAS.—On our first page will be found the remarks of the Vice President of the United States, on giving the casting vote of the Senate on the Tariff Bill. We agree with the Union:— "In reviewing the whole process of the passage of the new measure, we turn with especial pride and pleasure to the noble stand assumed, and the high and statesman-like views expressed, by the Vice President. Seldom has a momentous vote been given by a high public officer in this country under more imposing circumstances. Seldom has the performance of a high constitutional duty been placed upon more elevated and commanding grounds. The clear and comprehensive survey of his whole position which the Vice President presented in a few weighty words will command the respectful admiration of the whole country. Mr. Dallas has strongly vindicated his claim to the confidence which his great constituency had reposed in him by his election. Without wavering and without effort in firmness of purpose, with comprehensive view and clear perception, he has risen to the whole height of his position. He has performed his duty. He has rendered his reasons.— Let him wear in all honor the laurels which he has won!"

We hope to be able to give returns enough in our next paper to enable us to make known to our readers the result of the election held throughout the State on yesterday.

### PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

We give below the vote of the Senate on ordering the bill, as amended, to be engrossed for a third reading. The result was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Bessie, Bright, Calhoun, Chalmers, Cass, Colquhoun, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannagan, Houston, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennington, Rusk, Seale, Sevier, Speight, Turner, Westcott, Yulee, 27.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Ciley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Johnson, of La., Johnson, of Md., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, 27.

So there was a tie. Mr. Jarnagin not voting. The Vice President (Dallas) gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

Upon a motion to reconsider, the vote stood 27 yeas, and 28 nays. Mr. Jarnagin voting in the negative.

After further discussion, the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 28, nays 27. Mr. Jarnagin voting in the affirmative.

The following are the yeas and nays of the House on the main question, "Will the House concur in the amendment of the Senate striking out the 9th section," was then taken, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Stephen Adams, Anderson; Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, James A. Black, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brokenbrough, William G. Brown, Burt, Cathcart, Augustus A. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Clispam, Clarke, Cobb, Collins, Constable, Culom, Cummings, Cunningham, Daniel, Dargan, DeMott, Dillingham, Dobbin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Ellsworth, Farnam, Picklin, Fries, Giles, Gordon, Hamilton, Harison, Hammonson, Henley, Hilliard, Hodge, Isaac E. Holmes, Hopkins, Hough, George S. Houston, Edmund W. Hubbard, James B. Hunt, Hunter, James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Kaufman, Lawrence, Leake, La Sere, Ligon, Lumpkin, Machay, McClelland, McGler and McGowan, McCrate, Joseph J. McDowell, James McDowell, McKay, John P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Morris, Morse, Norris, Owen, Parley, Payne, Perill, Pettit, Phelps, Pillsbury, Rathbun, Reid, Relfe, Rhett, Roberts, John A. Rockwell, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Seamonson, Seddon, Alexander D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Simpson, Thomas Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, Stephens, St. John, Strong, Jacob Thompson, Thurmin, Tibbatts, Toombs, Towns, Tridway, Wentworth, Wick, Williams, Woodward, Woodworth and Yancey—115.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, John Quincy Adams, Arnold, Ashmun, Bell, James Black, Blanchard, Brodhead, Milton Brown, Buffington, William W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Carroll, John G. Chapman, Cooke, Cranston, Crozier, Culver, Dargah, Garrett Davis, Dixon, Edsall, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewin, Foot, Foster, Garvin, Giddings, Goodyear, Graham, Grider, Grinnell, Grover, Hampton, Harper, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Hungerford, Washington Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Daniel P. King, Preston King, Thos. Butler King, Leff, Lewis, Levi, Long, McClean, McGaughey, McHenry, Melvaine, Marsh, Miller, Moseley, Niven, Pendleton, Perry, Pollock, Ramsey, Ritter, John Rockwell, Root, Runk, Schenck, Seane, Sevier, Smith, T. Smith, A. Smith, C. B. Smith, Stewart, Strohm, Sykes, Thibodeaux, Thomasson, Benjamin Thompson, James Thompson, Tilden, Vance, Vinton, White, Wilmot, Winthrop, Wood, Woodruff, Wright, Young, and Yost—92.

The Pennsylvania papers, that is, a portion of them, are teeming with wrath at the course of the Vice President of the United States. Already have they set the ball in motion for a repeal of the new tariff law. The Democracy of the country, however, have something to say on that score. Repeal is out of the question. If the Whigs look for a repeal at the next session of Congress, they look in vain. Were there nothing else to prevent them from pursuing such a suicidal course, the Veto power could and would be exercised—but this will not be necessary. We have a gain of a Democratic Senator from Maine. We shall have another in Virginia—a third in Michigan; two free trade Senators in the State of Iowa, and in Wisconsin; ten new Democratic votes in all; and we hope two from North Carolina. The Whigs may talk, but the Democracy will teach them, for years to come, that the country will no longer be taxed for the purpose of supporting aristocratic manufacturers. We advise them to cease their extravagant criticism, and insure themselves to the new system of things which the country has decided shall be carried out.

### "Groans of the Britons."

We ask pardon of our readers for alluding so often in this week's paper to the passage of Gen. McKay's Revenue Bill. One might well imagine, as it has become the law of the land, that the press would cease to bring the subject before their readers. This would certainly be the course we should adopt, were it not so wantonly assailed by its opponents, and more particularly a portion of the Iron mongers in and about the city of Philadelphia, and by "the small fry" of the Federal press, throughout the country. The Iron manufacturer groans heavily because the people are no longer to be taxed more than \$30 upon every \$100 worth of Iron and Coal they consume. The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, and the Native Eagle, actually went in mourning on the occasion. We must indulge ourselves in making a few extracts from these papers, in order that the readers of the Journal may have something to amuse themselves with during the hot days of August.

As will be seen by an extract we take from the Union, Mr. Dallas was hung in effigy, in Philadelphia; and we have also seen it stated that his private residence was actually threatened by these miscreant miscreants. What will be the feelings of all honest men when they see such conduct perpetrated upon a public officer, who is the high trust of Vice President of the United States, to which station he has been called by a large majority of the people of the Union! Has not Mr. Dallas carried out the express will of the people of the Republic? Will any Federal Whig whiner pretend to assert to the contrary? Was it to be presumed, for one moment, that the Vice President of the nation would act contrary to the will of a majority of the people who elected him? We say such things were not to be expected of George M. Dallas. He has acted the part of a patriot, and by his boldness and firmness, the people—the taxpayers—the hitherto "howlers of wood and drawers of water," to the lords of the loom and iron mongers of Pennsylvania—will sustain him—George M. Dallas deserves the thanks of the whole Union, for the firmness he exhibited in the greatest hour of trial, on so important a measure as that of saving the new revenue bill from being cast into oblivion. But we did not sit down to praise Dallas. Our object was, when we commenced this hasty article, to make a few extracts from some of the Philadelphia papers, in order that our readers might see for their eyes, the abuse and execration heaped upon a faithful public officer of the nation. Our heart burns with indignation as we write. Below will be found the extracts we allude to.

The Eagle mourns over the lost treasure, and says:

"An extensive manufactory in Kensington, we have just learned, intends discharging five hundred hands on Saturday next, now employed in consequence of the passage of McKay's Tariff Bill. Several large mercantile firms in this city, are reported as having suspended business; and also large manufacturing establishments at Manayunk, Trenton, Pottsville, and elsewhere. Where the end will be, time alone can tell.

The Spirit of the Times, the other mourner, walks in the funeral procession, and thus raves:

"PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.—THESE TO PENNSYLVANIA!—The infamy has been consummated! and by the vote of George Mifflin Dallas, of Pennsylvania! The Old Keystone has been blasted by the ingrate hand of a treacherous son. Like that of him who fired the Ephesian dome, the fame of George M. Dallas shall be immortal—immortal to execration, immortal to infamy. The Commonwealth that had given him birth, life, favor, wealth, station and power, called upon him to stretch forth his arm and save her; he has answered the call as the assassin responds to the mercy cry of the helpless.

The Sentinel, another Democratic paper, decried it impossible that Mr. Dallas could vote for the bill, and winds up thus:

In the midst of our regrets, we have the deep, the abiding consolation, that but two Pennsylvanians, one in each House, deserted the interests of the State during the great crisis. Her Senators Cameron and Sturgeon stood firm, and done battle to the last, their light done honor to themselves and to their constituents; their names and deeds will ever shine as jewels in our State annals. So will those of her Representatives in the other House, who stood so gallantly by our policy, and conformed so closely to the instructions of the Legislature. It is due to these well-tried and honest Representatives, that the people shall continue to honor and sustain them.

Thus, much we have copied from Democratic papers; and, as a contemporary remarks: "If our readers are not blinded by their tears already, they will go on with us and read the wailings of the Whigs. What a picture to stir the waters, is the following from the North American!"

Pennsylvania has fallen, and the final and fatal wound given her in the Senate House was inflicted by the hand of George M. Dallas. Eton, the Athenian, excluded paricide from his code as a crime too unnatural to be possible. Either human nature has changed, or Mr. Dallas is a moral *lusus nature*. The bosom which bore him, nurtured him from childhood to age, fostered him as mothers foster their feeble children—for the past years no single memorial of a service done to her—that bosom is bleeding under the wound which he has inflicted.

His violation of plighted troth to the tariff, his insulting opposition to the Pennsylvania Democracy, his barefaced desertion of all the principles heretofore avowed by him, his self-conducted sale to the slave-drivers of the South, his ingratitude to his benefactors, and his cruelty to the laboring poor—are a lead would sink a mountain. He was warned—warned by those who treasured his fame more sincerely than the man-owners who tampered with him—and has fallen. He will find a refuge in obscurity—but will be haunted by hisses even there.

But perhaps the richest product of this whole mine of absurdity, is the following piece of stately grumbling from the U. S. Gazette.

The Tariff Destroyed.—The great crisis is passed, and the measure toward which the attention of the nation has been directed—the progress which tens of thousands have watched in fear and trembling—is virtually passed. The productive interest of the country reaches its culminating point with its passage, and commences its downward course with the action of the law which destroys the Tariff of 1842.

We give elsewhere the record of the proceedings, by which the nefarious measure has been carried to effect. It will be seen that to Pennsylvania it has not only the deadly effect to destroy her prosperity, but there is ingratitude added, to make her cup of misery more bitter, the blow which smites her to the dust having come from one of her own sons, whom she has nurtured into honor and eminence, and who has repaid her by desertion in her hour of need.

We have not the inclination to speak this morning of this climax to the protestations of Mr.

Polk's tariff principles, for the blow is too stunning, even though expected.

We will now give one or two extracts on the other side, in order that our readers may see that the above extract do not go to prove that all the presses of Pennsylvania team with such language as we have quoted above.

The editor of the Pennsylvania, in referring to the passage of the tariff bill through the Senate with an amendment, says:

"As we shall have, in all probability, something to say upon the subject hereafter, we refrain extended comment at present, with the mere expression that, while in our opinion the change is too sweeping, we do not believe it will bring ruin upon a country in the full vigor of youth, enterprise and intelligence. It may give an opportunity for panic makers to indite lugubrious articles, but even a panic cannot live through two quarters of the moon, in a land like this.

"Our friends in the interior, and elsewhere, must prepare, should this bill finally pass, for all the panic appliances of the Whigs. The materials are doubtless, all ready in the hands of those political chemists of the North American and U. S. Gazette, and every effort will be made, of course, to make the thunder thus manufactured, effective and startling. But the storm will pass over and leave all clear again!"

And in his next, while publishing the fact that the amendment had been concurred in by the House of Representatives, he uses the following manly, liberal and sensible language:

"The measure which is substituted for it may not be as acceptable to Pennsylvania as it should have been; but it will secure justice to other States of the confederacy, and will, we believe, eventually, be even satisfactory to us. It may not countenance enormous profits. It may not make for a few overgrown monopolists fortunes every year; but it will give them a reasonable compensation for their labors. It will not, certainly, be any worse upon the farmers than the Tariff of 1842, but will, we believe, promote their welfare in a far greater degree. At all events, it will be a permanent measure; and in spite of the clamor of the Whigs, and the alarm of the manufacturers, will work beneficially to the country in the end. By yielding some of our own prejudices to others, equally members of the Union with ourselves, we insure a steady and established system, and know exactly how far to extend our business operations. A very prominent manufacturer said to us a few days ago, that the bill was not half as bad as the panic-mongers would make it. 'Let it pass,' he said, 'but let it be permanent and I need nothing more.'"

From the Native American, Philadelphia, July 30.

A weight for the Telegraph—Hung in effigy.—George M. Dallas, Pennsylvania's recreant son, was found suspended upon the wires of the magnetic telegraph yesterday morning, in Market street, below Seventh."

Such is the public exhibition presented in the whig city of Philadelphia—the city, withal, of Brotherly Love. Such is the spectacle which the maddened manufacturers have displayed in insult to the Vice President of the United States—a man who graces the elevated chair which he fills by the vote of a great people, and for doing his duty to his country to the best of his abilities, and in the fulfillment of the demands of his conscience. We respectfully call upon his countrymen to see to what excesses the panic-makers are to be driven. And what is worse, the National Intelligence of this morning has shamefully attempted to find excuses for such excesses; and thus to stimulate the maddened and deluded protectionists to the repetition of these disgraceful excesses.—*Wash. Union, 1st inst.*

We find the following card in the Washington Union of the 1st instant:

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In a few days I shall publish an address vindicating before you my course in the Senate of the United States, and explaining the causes of my resignation. My reasons for having delayed this publication will be frankly stated in the address.

Respectfully,  
WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, JR.,  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1846.

### FOREIGN.

The steamer *Fiberna* arrived at Boston on the 3d inst. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 19th, and from London to the 18th ult.

The most important news she brings, is, that the Oregon Treaty has been duly signed and ratified between Mr. McLane, the American Minister, and the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Lord Aberdeen, in a speech before the House of Lords, introduced the subject of the Oregon Treaty, and took occasion to congratulate the country on the final and satisfactory settlement of this delicate subject. His speech was warmly applauded.

The news from the continent is of little importance.

Ireland is still disturbed by riots and bloodshed.

The crops in Europe bid fair to yield a good harvest, though complaints prevail in some quarters of the potato crop.

Commercial.—The cotton market is firm, with good steady business, and prices have an upward tendency. The latter arrivals from the United States showed that the last crop would exceed 3,100,000 bales, and that the prospects of the crop for the present year, owing to the lateness of the spring, are not peculiarly promising. The timber trade is in a most flourishing condition.

The following letter we extract from the Charleston Courier of July 27:

Extract from a letter received in this city, dated off Vera Cruz, July 14, 1846.

"War being the all-absorbing question at this time, I suppose you wish to hear what we are about in this region. All the information I can give is as follows: The Mississippi blockaded this port about the 23d May. Soon after, however, the commodore came, and we left for Pensacola with our consul, bearer of despatches from the Pacific, and others; since which time we have been going.—We now, however, have reason to believe that we have come to anchor for two months. The Princeton having arrived, takes our place as a packet. There are also two other small steamers, the Vixen and Spitfire, which were purchased in New York from the persons who built them for the Mexican government, and are expected here in one month. The Water Witch is also coming out. The commodore and all the squadron, except the St. Mary's, John Adams, and St. Lawrence are here. Those named are blockading Tampico and the mouth of the Rio Grande.

"We lay here in sight of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, with her big guns grinning at us. All we want is a chance to batter down its walls. Give us two ships-of-the-line added to our squadron, and we can do it. They

are a cowardly set. The Princeton run sufficiently close to the castle a few days since to have been riddled, but was not touched.—Her captain is the right stripe. He went with the Princeton a few days since close to the beach; put his men ashore; had a fight with about three hundred Mexicans; killed three or four; drove the remainder off; shot a bullock, and took him on board.

"Our squadron has now got so independent that they take what water we want, there being a fresh water river near by. I know of nothing of great interest, or rather late, to communicate. Yesterday we received the information that the Oregon question had been settled.

"I know Old Rough and Ready is doing the genteel thing. I do hope the poor and distracted country will soon see its error, and bring the matter to a close.

"We expect to go north in a few months, but guess this depends pretty much on the war."

### Later from the Army.

By the arrival of the steamship Fashion, at New Orleans, on the 24th ult., having left Brazos on the 21st, the Picayune learns verbally, having received no letters by this arrival, that there is a general movement of the troops up the Rio Grande. Gen. Taylor was still at Matamoros, but he was sending forward the recruits as fast as his means of transportation would permit him to do so.

Advices had arrived of the taking of the town of Camargo. Six companies of the 7th Regiment entered that place a day or two before the Fashion sailed, without firing a gun. These companies were under the command of Capt. Whiting and others. When the U. S. troops arrived at Camargo, Col. Carragabal was on the opposite side of the St. Juan river. He witnessed the entrance of the troops into the town, but offered no resistance.

Gen. Taylor had received reports from reconnaissance parties, who reported only 300 troops at Monterey. The general impression in the army was that there would be no resistance offered to the American forces this side of that city. No preparations for an attack of the town were made.

The absence of every thing that indicated resistance on the part of the enemy had led to the belief in the army that the war was at an end. The impression was that negotiations for peace were on foot. There was no other way of accounting for the apparent supineness of the Mexicans.

Reports have reached the camp that Paredes was afraid to leave the city of Mexico—his presence there being necessary to keep down a threatened revolution.

Occasional broils between the Mexicans and Texan volunteers occurred. The regular soldiery exerted every means for the protection of the citizens, who were promised security and support in case they conduct themselves in a peaceable and inoffensive manner.

There was a rumor in camp that Mr. Lumsden and his party had been intercepted and cut off by Indians. The report was not generally credited.

The volunteers were suffering from diarrhea, but otherwise were well.

Correspondence of the Mobile Herald, 27th ult.

PENSACOLA, July 25, 1846.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

Sir: The United States frigate *Raritan*, Com. Gregory, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 17th inst., bringing two days later dates than received by the Princeton.

Paredes had not left the city of Mexico. It was found impossible to raise a body of even 5000 to follow him.

It is the opinion of all well informed persons that there is nothing to prevent General Taylor's marching directly to the city of Mexico. There are no troops to oppose him.

Gen. Scott's ideas of the rainy season have caused much mirth among those residing in the neighborhood of the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz. There is no finer climate in the world than that of the highlands of Mexico, which are reached near Monterey.

Gen. Moro, the new commandant of the Castle and city of Vera Cruz, who has succeeded the Vice President Bravo, has entered upon his duties. He has a body of several hundred men at work every morning, on the low sand beach adjoining the castle, where he is throwing up additional breastworks. About sunset the soldiers are exercised at target firing. The guns are mostly of large calibre, and throw shot to a great distance.

The American squadron is anchored under Green Island. The opinion daily gains that the Castle can only be taken by *escalade* or "boarding" as Jack calls it. This the sailors of the squadron are eager to undertake.

The British steamer arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th, without Santa Anna, and the best informed now say there is no probability of his coming there at all.

The yellow fever is making great havoc among the troops both in the Castle and in the City. The soldiers being mostly from the interior are not accustomed to the climate of the sea coast, & therefore suffer in health very severely. Very Cruz could easily be taken with two or three thousand men, who could land either north or south of it. At present the city is nearly deserted.

Excellent health prevails throughout the squadron, the frigate *Raritan* alone excepted, on board of which vessel the scurvy prevails to a great extent. This is caused by the great length of time which this vessel has been at sea. She has been two years and six months on commission, and all that time has been passed between the tropic and under a vertical sun. She came to this station from the coast of Brazil, where she passed much time in observing the blockading squadron off Montevideo, and was of course unable to obtain fresh provisions for her crew. Of the large number who have been sick on board, there has not been a death.

There is much complaint of the want of medical officers on board our ships. Four of them have not even their complement during a time of peace, and now while being daily exposed to have their men wounded or killed by the enemy, as well as encountering the malignant diseases of the climate, the ships should not be without their proper medical staff.

The U. S. schr. *Flirt*, arrived here three or four days since from the Brazos, for supplies and repairs—she is in a leaking state. Her dates are not as late as those heretofore published.

The Princeton sails on Monday for Vera Cruz.

Yours,  
M.

### William H. Haywood.

We publish below the remarks made by Messrs. Biggs, Dobbin, and Reid, (Democrats,) and Messrs. Barringer and Dockery, (Federalists,) in the House of Representatives, from North Carolina, on the 28th ult., on the resignation of Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., as Senator. Mr. Haywood has drawn forth the condemnation and execration of the Democratic party of the whole Union. We are not surprised at this. How could we be, when the welfare of the whole Union, and especially of the South, at one time depended upon the firmness of the Democratic Senator from North Carolina. His course was calculated to arouse the indignation of every anti-protectionist in the republic, and whether they are "decent" in their condemnation of the treachery of Wm. H. Haywood or not, is a matter which we will not pretend to discuss. But one thing is evident, and that is, we hold it to be our right, and the right of all others, to hold up the political character of all public men to the gaze of the world. But we will not extend this introductory article any farther, and at once proceed to give our readers the remarks which the course of Mr. Haywood has caused our representatives to make on the floor of the House:—

Mr. Biggs said: I do not rise to discuss the bill now under consideration, but my purpose is to express my feelings and sentiments on the conduct of a late Senator from North Carolina, which has been a subject of deep interest lately. I do not know that my remarks are strictly in order, and therefore I notify the committee what will be their purport. Assuming, however, as we are in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, that an act so deeply affecting the Union is a proper subject of remark, I proceed. It is with the greatest pain and mortification I feel myself bound by an imperative sense of public duty to allude to this act—the resignation of one of the Senators from North Carolina, and whose course has been the subject of comment elsewhere. Gladly would I have avoided this unpleasant and painful duty; but the time, in my opinion, has arrived, when it becomes the Democratic representatives of the people of North Carolina on this floor to meet the crisis, and not to mince their words. Our State has been disappointed by one from whom we had a right to expect better things. She is deprived of one voice in the other branch of Congress, whose duty it was to represent her faithfully in this important and interesting period of our affairs. I feel more justified in what I shall say, because, with the deepest remorse, I admit my vote assisted in elevating this Senator to the proud position he occupied. For several days past, various rumors as to his course were the subject of anxious remark. It was reported that he would move an amendment, to postpone the operation of the tariff bill until the 4th of March; and if that failed, he would vote against the bill. Another rumor was that he contemplated resigning. A doubt as to his course on this great question was received by me with profound surprise and astonishment. That a North Carolina Democrat should hesitate in giving the bill a cheerful and earnest support was, above all things, the most astounding. A Senator who had been elected by a Democratic Legislature, whose opinions on this question were well known; representing a State, every Democrat in which is strongly opposed to the inequality of the act of 1842, and in favor of its modification, and to whom I can with confidence add a considerable, if not a large number, of the whig party; a Senator entirely untrammelled by any instructions, or requests even of a whig legislature, although, since his election, such a legislature has assembled in North Carolina, and immediately after the presidential election, in which canvass, a modification of the tariff of 1842 was one of the prominent subjects of discussion; a Senator, whose course on this vital question was never suspected—who was always understood as being utterly opposed to the protective policy; for such a Senator, at this important juncture, to desert his post, to surrender his commission, will necessarily excite the deepest regret throughout the country, and in our State the severest reprehension and censure. The debate in the Senate has now been continued for two weeks. The opinions of the members were generally known; it was expected the vote would be taken on Saturday; it was believed the fate of the bill depended upon the vote of the Democratic Senator from North Carolina. These painful rumors were the theme of conversation. Under these circumstances, considering the relation in which I stood to that Senator, I considered it an imperative duty to see him on that subject. I sought an interview on Saturday morning. I was informed by him that he should make a motion to postpone the operation of the bill till the 4th of March, and if that failed, as he expected, he should vote against the bill; if that succeeded, he would vote for it; that although he was opposed to the principle contained in the bill, he was willing to waive that, if its operation could be postponed, so as to give Congress an opportunity to revise it at the next session, before it took effect. I suggested that as he was willing to waive the principle involved, I could not see any propriety in voting against the bill on a question of time, in which he differed with all his party, except those directly interested in the protection afforded by the act of 1842. I reminded him of the large delegation of manufacturers now here, and that had motives would necessarily be imputed to him under the circumstances; that in my opinion, he would disappoint the expectation and wishes of the Democratic party of North Carolina; that I could not sustain him, and a war upon him by the party could not be avoided, the consequences of which were fearful. To these suggestions and appeals, he replied that he cared nothing for imputations upon his motives, as none would be made by decent men; and if he was driven to the wall, he must acquit his conscience and take the consequences. He stated, then, that at one time he had an idea of resigning, but I understood him as having abandoned it. Imagine then, my surprise, when I was informed two or three hours afterwards that his resignation was laying on the table of the President of the Senate.

It is exceedingly painful to me to be compelled to characterize the conduct of that senator as it deserves. I cannot but view it as the grossest act of political delinquency that ever was perpetrated; bringing a reproach upon the character of our venerated State that tears of repentance on his part for a thousand years would never efface; a stigma, as far as he can affix it, upon the political integrity of her public men that will wring the bosom of every frank-hearted North Carolinian, and which will be execrated by all her sons who reverence her name and frame, and who cherish such integrity as a necessary trait in the character of a public servant. I am proud of the land of my birth. I always feel a pride and exultation when our brethren of four States speak of her as the economical and honest Old North.